

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, 39 Nassau Street, New York. THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. AARON M. POWELL, Editor. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Special Editorial Contributor.

For rates of advertising and club terms see fourth page.

ABSURD PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

The Editor of the Standard:

It is a world wide fact that the following facts have been shown to the colored people of the United States. It is a fact that the colored people of the United States are not only the most intelligent and most virtuous, but also the most industrious and most patriotic of any race of men.

The order of God and the children of men, the colored people of the United States, are not only the most intelligent and most virtuous, but also the most industrious and most patriotic of any race of men.

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From the Savannah National Republican.

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E. M. DAVIS.

FEB. 16, 1869.

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E. M. Davis.

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Miscellaneous Department.

THE DAY IS DONE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

This day is done and the darkness
Falls from the wing of night,
As a feather is wafted downward
From an eagle in his flight.

I see the lights of the village
Gleam through the rain and the mist,
And a feeling of sadness comes o'er me,
That my soul cannot resist.

A feeling of sadness and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only,
That rises like a sea of foam,
That has its base in reality.

Come read to me some poem,
Some simple and heartfelt lay,
That shall soothe this restless feeling,
And banish the thoughts of day.

Not from the grand old masters,
Not from the hands sublime,
Whose distant footstep echoes
Through the corridors of time.

For like the strains of martial music,
Their mighty thoughts suggest
Life's toils and longings for rest,
And to-night I long for rest.

Read from some humbler poet,
Whose songs grow forth from his heart,
As showers from the clouds of summer,
Or tears from the eyelids start.

Who through long days of labor,
And nights devoted to prayer,
Still heard his soul's music,
Of wonderful power.

Such songs have power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

Then read the treasures volume
The poem of thy choice,
And lend to the rhyme of the poet
The beauty of thy voice.

And the night shall be filled with music,
And the cares that infest the day
Shall find their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently steal away.

THE HEROINE OF LAKE ERIE.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The dark, stormy close of November, 1854,
Found many vessels on Lake Erie,
Of one alone have special interest for us.
About that time the Schooner Conductor, owned by John
McLeod of the Provisional Parliament, resident
of Amherstburg, at the mouth of the Detroit river,
entered the lake from that river, bound for Port
Duluth, at the mouth of the Welland Canal.
She was heavily loaded with grain. Her crew
consisted of Captain Hackett, a Highgate, a
bird, and a skilful and experienced navigator,
and six sailors. At nightfall, shortly after leaving
the head of the lake, one of those terrific storms,
which the late autumn navigators of that "Sea
of the Woods" are all too familiar, overtook
them. The weather was intensely cold for the
season, the air was filled with snow and sleet;
the chilled water made ice rapidly, encumbering
the schooner, and loading down her decks and
rigging. As the gale increased, the tops of the
waves were short of by the fierce blasts, clouding
the whole atmosphere with frozen spray, or what
the sailors call "fog-draw," rendering it impos-
sible to see any object at a distance. Helpless
before the wind, yet in the direction
of its place of destination, the schooner sped
through the darkness. At last, near midnight, running
close to her crew supposed to the Canadian
shore, she struck on the outer bar of Long Point
light, heaved heavily across it, and sunk in the
light keel up between it and the inner bar. The
hull was entirely submerged, and the vessel lay
heavily, and dashing over the rigging, to the
crew heretofore themselves. Lashed there, numb
with cold, drenched by the pitiless waves, and
scourged by the showers of sleet driven before
the wind, they waited for morning. The slow, dubi-
ous and doubtful gray of a morning of tempest
succeeded to the utter darkness of night.

Abigail Becker, daughter of that time to be in her
hull with none but her young children. Her hus-
band was absent on the Canada shore, and she was
left the sole adult occupant of the island, save the
light keeper at its low end, some fifteen miles
off. Looking out at daylight on the beach, and
of her door, she saw the shattered front of the
Conductor cast up by the waves. Her experience
of storm and disaster on that dangerous coast needed
nothing more to convince her that somewhere in
the neighborhood human life had been, or still was,
in peril. She followed the southwesterly trend of
the island for a little distance, and peering through
the gloom of the stormy morning, discerned the
spars of the sunken schooner, with what seemed to
be human forms clinging to the rigging. The heart
of the strong woman sunk within her, as she gazed
upon those helpless fellow-creatures, so near, yet
so unapproachable. She had no boat, and none
could have lived that night in water. After a mo-
ment's reflection she went back to her dwelling,
put the smaller children in charge of the eldest,
took with her an iron kettle, tin teapot, and
matches, and returned to the beach, at the nearest
point to the vessel; and, gathering up the logs
and drift-wood, always abundant on the coast,
kindled a great fire, and, constantly walking back
and forth between it and the wreck, endeavored to
alleviate the sufferings that they were to meet
beyond human sympathy. As the wrecked sailors
looked shoreward, and saw, through the thick
haze of snow and sleet, the red light of the fire,
and the tall figure of the woman passing to and
fro before it, a faint hope came to the place of
utter despair, which had prompted them to let go
their hold, and drop into the seething waters, that
opened and closed about them like the jaws of
death. But the day wore on, bringing no allevi-
ation of the storm that tore through the frail spars,
and dashed at and tossed them as it passed, and
drenched them with ice-cold spray—a pitiless,
unrelenting horror of sight, sound and smell—
and the deepening gloom of that night that was
approaching, and night under such circumstances
was death.

As they longed Abigail Becker had fed her fire,
and sought to induce the sailors by signals—
even her strong voice could not reach them to
throw themselves into the surf, and trust to Pro-
vidence and her succor. In anticipation, and
she had her kettle boiling over the drift wood,
and her tea ready made for restoring warmth and
life to the half-frozen men. But either they did
not understand, or the storm was so intense,
too small to induce them to abandon the temporary
safety of the wreck. They clung to it with a
desperate instinct of life brought face to face with
death. Just at nightfall there was a slight break
in the wind; a red light glared across the thick
air, as if for one instant the eye of the storm looked
out upon the ruin it had wrought, and closed again

under lids of cloud. Taking advantage of this,
the solitary warrior ashore made one more effort.
He waded out into the water, every drop of which,
as it struck the beach, became a particle of ice,
and stretching out and drawing in her arms, in-
vited, by her gestures, the sailors to reach her.
Captain Hackett understood her. He called to his
mate in the rigging of the other mast: "It is our
last chance. I will try. If I live, follow me; if I
die, stay where you are." With a great effort
he got off his stiffly frozen oar, paused for a
moment in silent commendation of his son to
God, and, throwing himself into the waves, struck
out for the shore. Abigail Becker, breast-deep in
the surf, awaited him. He was almost within her
reach when the waves, every drop of which, by a
sudden exertion brought forth of him, bore him
in her strong arms out of the water, and, laying
him down by her fire, warmed his chilled blood
with copious draughts of hot tea. The mate, who
had watched the rescue, now followed, and the
captain, partially restored, insisted upon aiding
him. As the former neared the shore, the recoll-
ing waves buffeted him, and Captain Hackett, caught
hold of him, but the undertow swept them both
away, locked in each other's arms. The brave
woman plunged after them, and, with the strength
of a giantess, bore them, clinging to each other,
to the shore, and up to her fire. The five sailors
followed in succession, and were all rescued in the
same way.

A few days after, Captain Hackett and his crew
were taken off Long Point by a passing vessel;
and Abigail Becker resumed her simple daily
duties without dreaming that she had done any-
thing extraordinary enough to win for her the
world's notice. In her struggle every day for food
and warmth for her children, she had no leisure
for the indulgence of vain thoughts. Like the
woman of Scripture, she had only "done what
she could" in the terrible exigency that had broken
the dreary monotony of her life.—Atlantic Monthly
for May.

PIETY AT HOME.—Religion is majestic in the
State; it may be grand in the church, in the
church building a great institution, in the State
serving the destinies of millions of men. But
the woman of Scripture, she had only "done what
she could" in the terrible exigency that had broken
the dreary monotony of her life.—Atlantic Monthly
for May.

THE MYSTERY OF NATURE.

The works of God are fair for naught,
Unless our eyes, in seeing,
See hidden in the thing the thought
That animates its being.

The outward form is not the whole,
Of every part is moulded
To image forth an inward soul,
That dimly is unfolded.

The shadow, pictured in the lake
But every trace that trembles,
Is cast for more than just the sake
Of that which it resembles.

The dew falls nightly, not alone,
Because the meadows need it,
But on an errand of its own,
To human souls that need it.

The stars are lighted in the skies,
Not merely for their shining,
But as looks of loving eyes,
Have meanings worth divining.

The waves that roam along the shore,
The winds that rise in blowing,
Are sent to teach a mystic lore,
Which men are wise in knowing.

The clouds around the mountain peak,
The mists that veil its top,
Have secrets, which, to all who seek,
Are secrets in the fanning.

Thus Nature dwells within our reach,
But though we stand so near her,
We will interpret half her speech,
With ears too dull to hear her.

Whoever, at the furthest sound,
Still listens to the ocean's roar,
Shall hear the noisy world go round,
To music of the divine.

Whoever yearns to see aright
Wherever his heart is tender,
Shall catch a glimpse of heavenly light
In every earthly splendor.

So, since the universe began,
And till it shall be ended,
The soul of nature, soul of man,
And soul of God are blended!

RIGHTS OF DUMB ANIMALS.

BY H. REECHER STOWE.

If there be any oppressed class that ought to
have a voice, and peace resolutions asserting
their share in the general movement going
on in this world, it is that hapless class which
only can neither speak, read nor write, but who
have no capacity for being taught any of these
accomplishments.

Christianity, which has ameliorated so many
sorrows and raised so many sufferers, has as yet
made but small progress toward softening the
agony of the poor brute.

How many men are there who do not consider
that they have a right to chase, hunt and terrify
wild animals in their native forests, simply for
the excitement of mind and exercise it gives for
the agency of terror excited by the chase, the victim's
turnings and windings and frantic dailings upon
its track, are all part of the interest and excite-
ment of the sport.

Is this a Christian or a heathen state of mind?
The greatest proof of civilization and true Chris-
tianity in Martin Luther, that we have ever heard
of, was of a white bear, which he had killed.
Elector of Saxony, a prisoner with his friend the
elector in the chase for exercise, he ordered that his
sympathies were so entirely with the poor animal
that he was always wishing and contriving for
it to escape.

Supposing that man, being the nobler creature,
has a right to prolong his existence by taking the
life of animals, does it follow that he may make an
amusement of shooting or trapping them in circum-
stances where he does not want them for food, and
where the sole motive is the excitement?

The English are a race in which this hunting
instinct is carried to a savage degree. We re-
member reading an account of a celebrated English
hunter who went to South Africa, apparently
for no other object but to shoot every animal he
met. No matter what it was, lion, tiger, cheetah,
giraffe or rhinoceros, our Nimrod must have a
crack at him; and when a clever shot had changed
a splendid, joyous specimen of animal life into a
triumphant mass of putrescence, he went on his way
trusting that the time is coming when such
records will be looked on as we do now at the
scalp-trophies and boasting of the Jibbe-
was, as disgusting records of barbarity.

The care and treatment
those kept and used for
tributary to man, offers
his disease.

Every man ought to ask himself on what is my
right to this piece of my Creator's handiwork
founded? And if not a sparrow fallen to the
ground without His notice, is it not likely that he
may have some feeling about animals that are
wonderful in their ways?

Is it right, if these creatures, is it manly, for instance,
for a man to seize a horse, to use and appropriate
his whole youth and strength, and then, in old age,
trade him off for some petty sum, and never inquire
what becomes of him?

Is it right and generous to do the same with a
pet dog or cat when old age or sickness makes
them almost unmanageable? Yet both these things are
most recklessly done, simply because people have
never supposed that they owed anything like a
duty to an animal.

As to those animals confessedly noxious and
antagonistic to man, such as rats, there is still less
charity.

A gentleman once related in the author's hear-
ing, and with much glow, how he cleared his house
of rats, and how does the reader suppose?

"Why," said he, "I caught a great fire, follow,
poured kerosene oil over him, set him on fire, and
let him run. He squeaked well," he added, "and
flighted every rat out of the house."

This anecdote, related to a lady by a man in good
social position, looking like a Christianized
person of the nineteenth century, and certainly
that, in relation to a certain class of animals, is
a very imperfect sense of right and wrong exist-
ing in the community.

Is there any wrong in rats wanting food? Does
not the inconvenient pursuit of this, on their part,
spring from the same source as the same craving
that causes the work of man? If, then, these
interfere with man, have they not at least a right
to the ordinary rules of civilized warfare? Has
any human being a right to torture an animal
merely to avoid an inconvenience to himself?

We are happy that this subject is beginning to be
looked into. In our good city of Hartford, the
Rev. Mr. Spaulding, one of our most excellent ex-
emplars by devoting his Thanksgiving Day sermon to "Our
Duty to Animals." This is introducing the subject
in the right place, and we could wish that Mr.
Spaulding's able and Christian discourse might be
printed for general circulation.

We rejoice, too, in the existence of a Society for
the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose monthly
paper, published at the Society's office in Boston,
contains many words that ought to be deeply con-
sidered by the community. An extract from their
last number we publish as just in point to our
subject.—Hearth and Home.

SELAH.—The translators of the Bible have left
the word Selah, which occurs so often in the
Psalms, as they found it, and of course the English
reader often asks the minister or some learned
friend what it means. And the minister or learned
friend has most often been obliged to confess ig-
norance, because it is a matter in regard to which
the most learned have by no means been of one
mind. The Targums, and most of the Jewish com-
mentators, give to the word the meaning of "inter-
mission, or pause." Kimchi regards it as a sign to ele-
vate the voice. The authors of the Septuagint
translation appear to have regarded it as a musical
or rhetorical note. Herder regards it as indicating
a change of tone. Milton, as a musical tone,
equivalent, perhaps, to the word *recitativo*. Accord-
ing to Luther and others, it means *silence*. Gesenius
explains it to mean, "Let the instruments
play, and the singers stop." Woeher regards it
as equivalent to *adagio*—in my soul I sang,
after examining all the seventy-four passages
in which the word occurs, recognizes in every case
"an actual appeal or summons to Jehovah." They
are calls for aid and prayers to be heard, expressed
either with entire distinctness or if not in the im-
perfect form of a prayer, as "Awake Jehovah!"
and the like, still earnest addresses to God that
He would remember and hear, etc.—Bible Society
Sera.

The buffaloes found in the telegraph poles of the
overland line a new source of delight on treacher-
ous prairie—the novelty of having something to scratch
against. But it was expensive scratching for the
telegraph company, and, there fore, was the rule,
for the lions shook down poles of wire shills.
A bright idea struck somebody to send to St. Louis
and Chicago for all the bad-awls that could be pur-
chased, and these were driven into the poles with
a view to round the animals and check their
propensity. Never was a greater mistake.
The buffaloes were delighted. For the first time
they came to the scratch and were satisfied in
their little hides that thrilled them from horn to
tail. They fought for fifteen miles to find a bad-
awl. They fought battles around the poles contain-
ing them, and the victor would proudly climb the
mountainous heap of rump and lump of the fallen
brother, or the pole came down. There has been no
demand for bad-awls from the Kansas region
since the first invoice.

THE PENDULUM.

Swing on, old pendulum of the world,
Forever and forever,
Keeping the time of sins and stars,
The march that ends in wars.

Your monotonous swing, my friend,
And failure and endeavor—
Swing on, old pendulum, to joy and
Forever and forever.

Long as you swing shall earth be glad,
And men be partly good and bad,
And each hour that passes by,
A thousand souls be born and die,
Unhushed, unslumbered, and we wait,
Long as you swing shall wrong come right,
As sure as morning follows night;
The day goes wrong—the ages never—
Swing on, old pendulum, forever.

STAMPS.

The use of postage stamps on letters and news-
papers is merely a new application of an old inven-
tion. Revenue stamps are comparatively new in-
ventions, but they have been known in Europe for nearly
two hundred and fifty years.

The Dutch have a right to whatever credit may
be due for such an invention. Early in the seven-
teenth century the States of Holland had laid
heavy duties on merchandise of every sort, and
the income of the Government was not equal
to the expenditure. The States then offered a new
post; one that would, at the same time, be light
on the people, and be productive to the treas-
ury. Some shrewd thinker proposed that it
should be enacted by public authority that no
petition should be received, that no document
of any kind should be given, that no contract
as were written upon paper impressed with the
seal of the State. This appeared to the Holland-
ers a happy idea, and stamped paper was intro-
duced at once (1624) by an ordinance which re-
presented the necessity and the great benefit of the
new tax. Stamped paper, it was claimed, would

tend to lessen the number of lawsuits, and for that
very reason, if for no other, would soon be adopted
by other nations.

The Dutch were right. It was less than fifty years
a trial of stamp duties was made in England—
though not for the purpose of lessening litigation,
perhaps—and other nations were not slow to fol-
low. Indeed, the Spaniards are said to have been
ahead of the English.

At the present day this Dutch fashion holds its
ground over a large part of Christendom. A slight
change, it is true, has been made. At first the
blank for the writing of stamps, and the plan was
it was necessary for the Government to invest a
large amount in paper. The improvement consist-
ed in selling the stamp separately, as is now
done in most cases.

When the uniform cheap postage commenced in
England, somebody suggested the idea of paying
for stamps by means of stamps, and the plan was
adopted in 1840. Seven years later the Post-
master-General of the United States was author-
ized to prepare postage stamps and to furnish them
to the post-offices throughout the country. In 1852
stamp envelopes were authorized in the same way.

At first the writer could place a stamp on his
letter, or pay the postage and send it without a
stamp; but, since the beginning of the year 1858,
it has been the duty of the postmaster to place
stamps on all letters on which stamps had not
already been placed—that is to say, if the postage
had been paid.

The Postmaster-General was authorized
to procure and furnish the stamps, and the plan was
stamps impressed thereon; but the method of
folding these so that, when sealed, their contents
could not be read, may almost be reckoned among
the lost arts, and there is consequently very little
call for this kind of stationery.—*Oliver Optic's
Magazine.*

VIOLET TIME.

Violet time is come again,
Once more laughing through the rain,
Spring with sunny crown advances,
Sunshine glittering on its lanes.

Long live spring!—the rainbow arch
Greets his coronation march;
Fare his banners, free and brave,
From each tree-top rustling wave.

Birds before him fly in crowds;
Faster above him float the clouds;
Swifter run rejoicing rivers;
Where he leads, primroses rise;
And the daisies open their eyes;
Blackbirds sing in every bush,
Answering the merry thrush.

Swallows are his heralds fleet,
Faster than the pulses beat;
Butterflies under the showers,
Till the glad news to the flowers.

Our old monarch, Winter, 's dead;
His crown is on another head;
Sunbeams chase the envious rain;
Violet time is come again.

FATHER MATHEW.

The following account of Father Mathew is
taken from Miss Harriet Martineau's Biographical
Sketches, just issued by Leypoldt & Holt:

The Political Apostle of the day had the sa-
gacity which was not remarkable in the Moral
Reformer. O'Connell made Father Mathew his
successor agent; and hence some of his success,
which, to those who did not discern all the springs
of the movement, appeared miraculous. O'Connell's
aim was to keep up a sort of vigilant expectation
among the people; and it is certain that the two
millions who were presently pledged by Father
Mathew believed, generally speaking, that some
mighty political event was at hand, for which they
must hold themselves ready in a state of sober-
ness. Most of them believed that this was to be
King of Ireland; many, that the temperance
movement was to be the badge of safety in the day
of conflict; and all believed that it was their token
of salvation. It was commonly believed that
Father Mathew's work miracles and even that
he had raised a period from the dead. When
inquired of his action in regard to the temperance
movement, he wrote a letter containing a few
sentences so characteristic that they almost pre-
cluded the necessity of describing his mind. "If I could
prevent them," he says of these superstitions, "with-
out impeding the glorious cause, they should not
have been permitted to exist. But as he is so easily
tricked that the tales cannot be pulled out with-
out plucking up the wheat also. The evil will
correct itself; and the good, with the Divine
assistance, will remain and be permanent." Such
an agitator was the very man for O'Connell.
His gatherings trained the people to march-
ing in physical sobriety and moral enthusiasm.
With the aid of music and their organiza-
tion—nearly approaching that of the regimental
bands—they were amused for the time, and con-
vinced that some ulterior work was preparing; an im-
mense revenue was levied from the sale of shilling
medals—a fund which was never accounted for.
Nobody ever supposed that Father Mathew pock-
eted one of those shilling medals. He gave many
of them to the relief of the poorest of the crowd; but
he and his relatives became bankrupt of the move-
ment—his brother by the ruin of his distillery, and
himself by the loans and advances required of him
by the urgency of the movement. Of his perfect
disinterestedness there never was any question.
He handed over his life insurance to his creditors;
and the pension of £200 a year from the Crown
was all spent in keeping up the insurance.

THE AMERICAN VAPOR STOVE.

THE MOST PERFECT COOKING APPARATUS
FOR ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR
EVER KNOWN.

IT IS DURABLE, ECONOMICAL, SAFE, CONVENIENT, and easily man-
aged without skill or experience on the part of the operator.
Thousands are already in use, and perfect satisfaction is given.
It is not only a saving over all other fuel, but a safe and great sav-
ing of Time and Labor.

RETAIL PRICES OF STOVES.

No. 1, one cover, 6 to 8 inches.....\$10 00
No. 2, two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....15 00
No. 3, three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....20 00
No. 4, four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....25 00
No. 5, five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....30 00
No. 6, six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....35 00
No. 7, seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....40 00
No. 8, eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....45 00
No. 9, nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....50 00
No. 10, ten covers, 6 to 8 inches.....55 00
No. 11, eleven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....60 00
No. 12, twelve covers, 6 to 8 inches.....65 00
No. 13, thirteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....70 00
No. 14, fourteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....75 00
No. 15, fifteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....80 00
No. 16, sixteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....85 00
No. 17, seventeen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....90 00
No. 18, eighteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....95 00
No. 19, nineteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....100 00
No. 20, twenty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....105 00
No. 21, twenty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....110 00
No. 22, twenty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....115 00
No. 23, twenty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....120 00
No. 24, twenty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....125 00
No. 25, twenty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....130 00
No. 26, twenty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....135 00
No. 27, twenty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....140 00
No. 28, twenty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....145 00
No. 29, twenty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....150 00
No. 30, thirty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....155 00
No. 31, thirty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....160 00
No. 32, thirty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....165 00
No. 33, thirty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....170 00
No. 34, thirty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....175 00
No. 35, thirty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....180 00
No. 36, thirty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....185 00
No. 37, thirty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....190 00
No. 38, thirty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....195 00
No. 39, thirty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....200 00
No. 40, forty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....205 00
No. 41, forty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....210 00
No. 42, forty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....215 00
No. 43, forty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....220 00
No. 44, forty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....225 00
No. 45, forty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....230 00
No. 46, forty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....235 00
No. 47, forty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....240 00
No. 48, forty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....245 00
No. 49, forty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....250 00
No. 50, fifty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....255 00
No. 51, fifty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....260 00
No. 52, fifty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....265 00
No. 53, fifty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....270 00
No. 54, fifty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....275 00
No. 55, fifty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....280 00
No. 56, fifty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....285 00
No. 57, fifty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....290 00
No. 58, fifty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....295 00
No. 59, fifty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....300 00
No. 60, sixty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....305 00
No. 61, sixty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....310 00
No. 62, sixty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....315 00
No. 63, sixty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....320 00
No. 64, sixty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....325 00
No. 65, sixty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....330 00
No. 66, sixty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....335 00
No. 67, sixty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....340 00
No. 68, sixty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....345 00
No. 69, sixty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....350 00
No. 70, seventy covers, 6 to 8 inches.....355 00
No. 71, seventy-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....360 00
No. 72, seventy-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....365 00
No. 73, seventy-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....370 00
No. 74, seventy-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....375 00
No. 75, seventy-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....380 00
No. 76, seventy-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....385 00
No. 77, seventy-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....390 00
No. 78, seventy-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....395 00
No. 79, seventy-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....400 00
No. 80, eighty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....405 00
No. 81, eighty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....410 00
No. 82, eighty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....415 00
No. 83, eighty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....420 00
No. 84, eighty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....425 00
No. 85, eighty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....430 00
No. 86, eighty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....435 00
No. 87, eighty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....440 00
No. 88, eighty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....445 00
No. 89, eighty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....450 00
No. 90, ninety covers, 6 to 8 inches.....455 00
No. 91, ninety-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....460 00
No. 92, ninety-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....465 00
No. 93, ninety-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....470 00
No. 94, ninety-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....475 00
No. 95, ninety-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....480 00
No. 96, ninety-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....485 00
No. 97, ninety-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....490 00
No. 98, ninety-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....495 00
No. 99, ninety-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....500 00
No. 100, one hundred covers, 6 to 8 inches.....505 00
No. 101, one hundred and one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....510 00
No. 102, one hundred and two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....515 00
No. 103, one hundred and three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....520 00
No. 104, one hundred and four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....525 00
No. 105, one hundred and five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....530 00
No. 106, one hundred and six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....535 00
No. 107, one hundred and seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....540 00
No. 108, one hundred and eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....545 00
No. 109, one hundred and nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....550 00
No. 110, one hundred and ten covers, 6 to 8 inches.....555 00
No. 111, one hundred and eleven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....560 00
No. 112, one hundred and twelve covers, 6 to 8 inches.....565 00
No. 113, one hundred and thirteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....570 00
No. 114, one hundred and fourteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....575 00
No. 115, one hundred and fifteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....580 00
No. 116, one hundred and sixteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....585 00
No. 117, one hundred and seventeen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....590 00
No. 118, one hundred and eighteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....595 00
No. 119, one hundred and nineteen covers, 6 to 8 inches.....600 00
No. 120, one hundred and twenty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....605 00
No. 121, one hundred and twenty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....610 00
No. 122, one hundred and twenty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....615 00
No. 123, one hundred and twenty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....620 00
No. 124, one hundred and twenty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....625 00
No. 125, one hundred and twenty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....630 00
No. 126, one hundred and twenty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....635 00
No. 127, one hundred and twenty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....640 00
No. 128, one hundred and twenty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....645 00
No. 129, one hundred and twenty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....650 00
No. 130, one hundred and thirty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....655 00
No. 131, one hundred and thirty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....660 00
No. 132, one hundred and thirty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....665 00
No. 133, one hundred and thirty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....670 00
No. 134, one hundred and thirty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....675 00
No. 135, one hundred and thirty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....680 00
No. 136, one hundred and thirty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....685 00
No. 137, one hundred and thirty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....690 00
No. 138, one hundred and thirty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....695 00
No. 139, one hundred and thirty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....700 00
No. 140, one hundred and forty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....705 00
No. 141, one hundred and forty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....710 00
No. 142, one hundred and forty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....715 00
No. 143, one hundred and forty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....720 00
No. 144, one hundred and forty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....725 00
No. 145, one hundred and forty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....730 00
No. 146, one hundred and forty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....735 00
No. 147, one hundred and forty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....740 00
No. 148, one hundred and forty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....745 00
No. 149, one hundred and forty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....750 00
No. 150, one hundred and fifty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....755 00
No. 151, one hundred and fifty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....760 00
No. 152, one hundred and fifty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....765 00
No. 153, one hundred and fifty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....770 00
No. 154, one hundred and fifty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....775 00
No. 155, one hundred and fifty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....780 00
No. 156, one hundred and fifty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....785 00
No. 157, one hundred and fifty-seven covers, 6 to 8 inches.....790 00
No. 158, one hundred and fifty-eight covers, 6 to 8 inches.....795 00
No. 159, one hundred and fifty-nine covers, 6 to 8 inches.....800 00
No. 160, one hundred and sixty covers, 6 to 8 inches.....805 00
No. 161, one hundred and sixty-one covers, 6 to 8 inches.....810 00
No. 162, one hundred and sixty-two covers, 6 to 8 inches.....815 00
No. 163, one hundred and sixty-three covers, 6 to 8 inches.....820 00
No. 164, one hundred and sixty-four covers, 6 to 8 inches.....825 00
No. 165, one hundred and sixty-five covers, 6 to 8 inches.....830 00
No. 166, one hundred and sixty-six covers, 6 to 8 inches.....835 00
No. 167, one